



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A race of invading shepherds, governed by shepherd-kings, had possession of Lower Egypt in the days of Abraham. They had been expelled from their last stronghold, just before the probably authentic date of Joseph's captivity; and thenceforth the Egyptians loathed the very name of a shepherd. In hundreds of pictorial representations, shepherds are painted as filthy and unshaven, deformed and ugly. Nay, they are not infrequently depicted on the soles of Egyptian sandals, as fit only to be trodden under foot. Moreover, the last rallying-place of the shepherd-kings and their adherents was on the eastern border of Egypt, and it is easy to show, from the geographical notices in Genesis, that Goshen was on that same eastern frontier. We thus can see how in the densely populated kingdom there may have been a vacant district ready for the occupancy of Jacob and his sons.

These are but specimens of a network of close coincidence that may be traced point by point, and in some details of exceeding minuteness. In view of these correspondences, we submit the question whether the story of Joseph could have been written by any man not thoroughly acquainted with Egypt, and whether, of all possible authors, Moses is not the only probable one. But if Moses wrote this story, there is no good reason to doubt that he was the author or compiler of the entire book of which it forms a prominent part. And if he wrote Genesis, there are still stronger internal marks of probability that he wrote the residue of the Pentateuch, the whole of which has been ascribed to him by universal Hebrew tradition, and by universal Jewish and Christian belief almost up to our own day.

- 2.—*Twenty Years in the Philippines*. Translated from the French of PAUL P. DE LA GIRONIERE, Chevalier of the Order of the Legion of Honor. Revised and extended by the Author, expressly for this Edition. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1854. 24mo. pp. 372.

THIS narrative contains so much that seems incredible, as to give peculiar appropriateness to the attestations to its truth, of which some are appended to it, and others have reached us from American eye-witnesses. It is full of wild adventures, romantic incidents, and mad exploits. It describes natural scenery and phenomena which have no parallel elsewhere, and races of men having as little in common with other savages as with civilized nations. It rivals Robinson Crusoe in interest, and is equally fitted with that masterpiece of fiction to inflame

the imagination of juvenile readers, and to make them discontented with a life stranded on the flats of civilization. The author shows himself a man of indomitable courage and perseverance, of noble and generous doing and daring, and of a refinement of taste and feeling which contracted no soil from coarse and vile surroundings.

3. — *Gan-Eden: or Pictures of Cuba.* Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 1854. 12mo. pp. 236.

THIS book is well named. It is pictorial throughout, and the artist has won an enviable place among the word-painters of the day. Without formal narrative or elaborate description, he sheds over his readers the enchanting influences of that Eden of the Western world. His style, not studiously ornate, is rich with the spontaneous outcroppings of a fancy exuberant in beauty, and with the equally spontaneous affluence of high literary culture. His enthusiastic appreciation of all that nature has done for the fair island by no means makes him insensible to the human misdoings which have rendered it the abode of so much profligacy and wretchedness. His delineations of men and manners are often painfully lifelike, and indicate a moral nature as loyal to the true and the right, as his taste is to the grand and beautiful.

4. — *Vindication of the Rights and Titles, Political and Territorial, of Alexander, Earl of Stirling and Doan, and Lord Proprietor of Canada and Nova Scotia.* By JOHN L. HAYES, Counsellor at Law. Washington. 1853. 8vo. pp. 52, 76.

SIR WILLIAM ALEXANDER, the philosopher and poet, the most brilliant man in the court of James VI. of Scotland, followed his king to London, and thenceforth renounced letters for politics. He was created a Scotch peer, with numerous titles, of which the "Earl of Stirling" is the most convenient for use, and received in 1621 a grant of Nova Scotia, with the title of Hereditary Lieutenant. This grant was confirmed by Charles I. on his accession to the throne, and three years afterward was augmented by the "charter of Canada, including fifty leagues of bounds on both sides of the river St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes." In addition to administrative powers almost without limit, he was authorized to appoint one hundred and fifty baronets, and nearly fifty of the present baronets in Great Britain actually hold their rank in virtue of patents granted by him. He devoted his entire fortune to